State of California

Emergengy Alert System Plan

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Table of Contents

1. Purpose and Scope

1.1. Plan Purpose

This plan serves three basic purposes:

- Provides a framework of how the Chief Executive Officer of the State, the Governor, the National Weather Service (NWS) and authorized local government entities can provide emergency messages affecting a large area, multiple areas, or the entire area of the state.
- Provides guidance for EAS participants in the use of the Emergency Alert System, both voluntarily for state and local emergencies and in the event of a national alert from the President of the United States. EAS Participants include broadcasters, cable TV operators, and public safety officials. This EAS plan is an FCC-mandated document.
- Provides a framework for how emergency warning centers and the broadcast community can work together to ensure that the citizens of California can receive timely emergency information to take protective actions to save lives and property.

1.2. Plans as Guidelines

State and Local EAS plans are guidelines for EAS participants. Those guidelines include: details on mandatory and optional monitoring assignments; codes for EAS Header; Required Monthly Test (RMT); schedules; and other elements. State and Local EAS plans are an adjunct to the FCC EAS Rules, which are incorporated herein by reference. Local EAS plans must be posted at EAS operating positions at all EAS entry points subject to the FCC's Part 11.

1.3. The Emergency Alert System (EAS)

The Emergency Alert System (EAS) is a national public warning system that requires TV and radio broadcasters, cable television systems, wireless cable systems, satellite digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers, direct broadcast satellite (DBS) service providers and wireline video service providers to offer to the President the communications capability to address the American public during a national emergency. The system also may be used by state and local authorities to deliver important emergency information such as AMBER (missing children) alerts and emergency weather information targeted to a specific area.

1.4. EAS Participants

The EAS is made up of EAS Participants who cooperate on a voluntary organized basis for local and state warnings, but are subject to mandatory compliance for Federal warnings per the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) 47 CFR Part 11 Rules.

EAS Participants are the regulated entities that receive and broadcast alerts. These entities are defined in section 11.1(a) of the FCC's rules and include radio and television broadcast stations, cable systems, wire-line video systems, wireless cable systems, direct broadcast satellite (DBS) service providers, and digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers. *See* 47 CFR Section 11.11(a)

1.5. Goal of Public Warning

The goal is to distribute emergency information accurately and timely to as many people as possible. The information shall include protective actions to people who are at risk from imminent life safety and property threatening emergencies. The advent of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) means that this goal can now be more closely coordinated with the response phase of emergencies.

1.6 EAS Distribution

The EAS allows participating providers to receive and relay emergency information from authorized emergency management and public safety officials quickly and automatically, even if their facilities are unattended. If one link in the system for spreading emergency alert information is broken, members of the public have multiple alternate sources of warning. EAS equipment also provides a method for automatic interruption of regular programming, and in certain instances is able to relay emergency messages in languages other than English.

1.7 Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Authorizations for Public Warnings

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services serves as the administrator for local agencies seeking IPAWS warning origination. Requestors must take and pass the appropriate FEMA training modules and have been recommended for authorization by their Operational Areas. The California State Warning Center utilizes Web EOC with IPAWS origination capabilities to monitor and if requested, originate IPAWS-based messages for counties through the FEMA aggregator. Local agencies can be authorized to have access to IPAWS origination or may choose their own path to IPAWS

1.8 Regional Considerations

Portions or all of any Local Area within California that receive better quality (or only) EAS signals from an adjoining state may be a part of that State's plan with the approval of the California State Emergency Communications Committee (SECC) and applicable EAS committees for said states.

2. Changes to the Emergency Alert System

2.1 Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Compliance

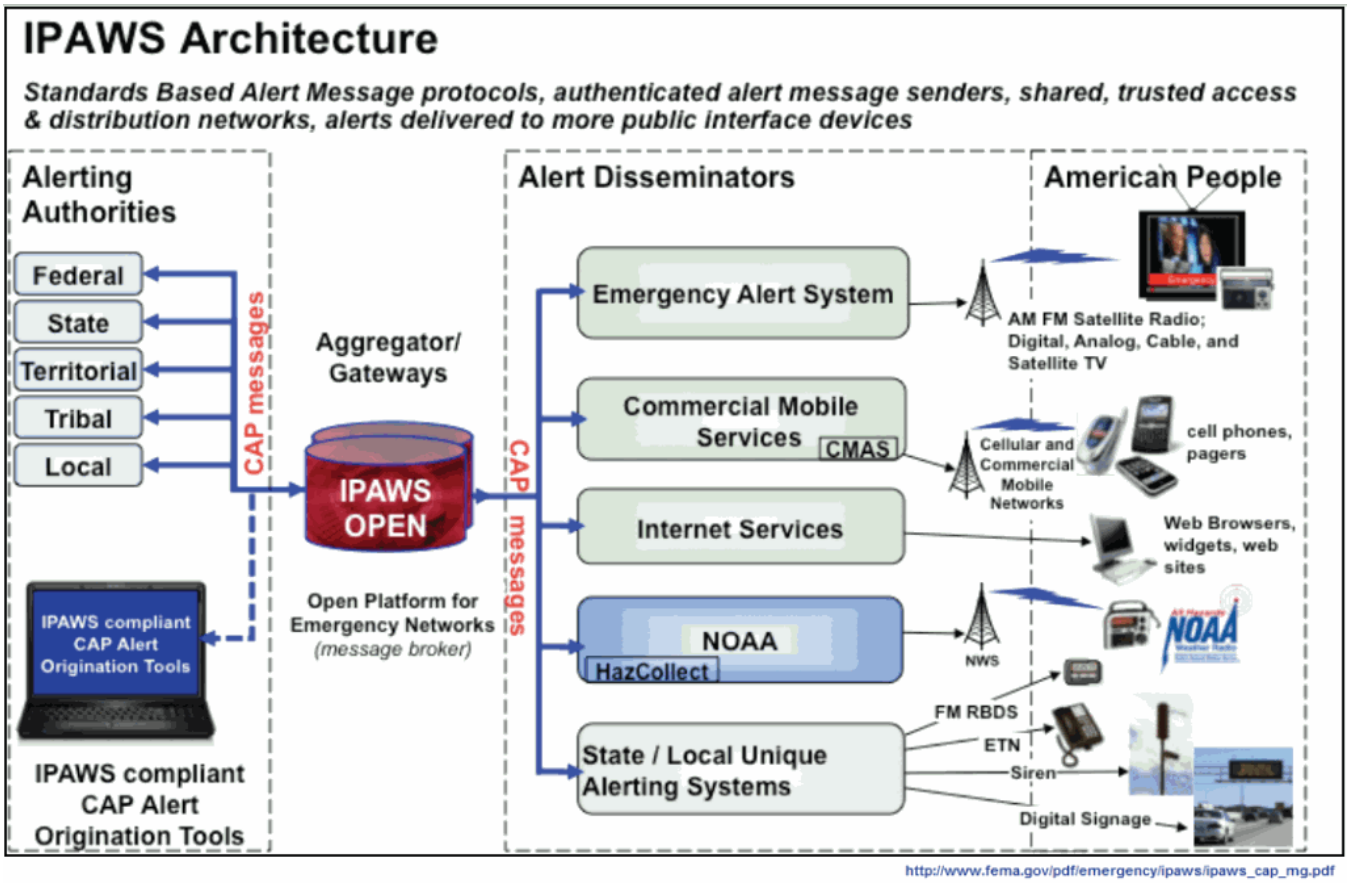
CAP is the warning protocol used by IPAWS. (FCC 47 CFR Part 11) Effective June 30, 2012 all EAS participants, must monitor the FEMA CAP aggregator. This will initially be accomplished though Internet Protocol (IP) connection of an approved IPAWS OPEN[1] CAP-capable EAS device, and entry into these devices of information that will allow the device to poll the aggregator. This change means that all warning centers authorized by Cal OES and FEMA can not only issue warnings that will reach the public through broadcast, cable and certain satellite program content providers, but also through other warning systems such as Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA)[2], Reverse 911, sirens, and a wide variety of social communications media.

[1] Please see the Abbreviations and Terms

[2] CMAS is also refered to as the Wireless Emergency Alerts (WEA)

2.2 The Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)

IPAWS is a modernization and integration of the nation's alert and warning infrastructure that gives public safety officials an effective way to alert and warn the public about serious emergencies using the Emergency Alert System (EAS). EAS may use Wireless Emergency Alerts, NOAA Weather Radio and other public alerting systems from a single interface.[3]



3. Types of Warnings

3.1 Civil EAS

In California, the EAS can be used for warnings of an immediate emergency situation, such as severe thunderstorms or tornadoes, potential emergency situation (such as a weather forecast), evacuations of areas due to an incident (such as a hazardous spill) , or instructions to shelter in place, and any other events requiring the public to take immediate protective actions. Law enforcement is permitted under the EAS Rules to issue AMBER Alerts to aid in the recovery of abducted children.

[3] For more information on how to utilize IPAWS visit http://www.fema.gov/alerting-authorities

3.2 National Weather Service EAS

Watches and statements of the National Weather Service (NWS) do not require this type of immediate action. In California, the EAS does not carry these types of messages, even though the FCC rules provided for them. [4] However, the NWS may use its Weather Radio Specific Message Encoder (SAME) and Common Alerting Protocol capabilities for the alerts for NWS watches and statements on the 162 MHz National Weather Radio (NWR) channels. In that way the public can receive them on radio monitoring equipment even though they are not on the EAS system. For weather radio units consult local commercial establishments. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services system called EDIS (Emergency Digital Information Service) also carries the NWS warnings and watches items. NWS can also originate CAP messages that can be conveyed to EAS entry points through CAP servers.

4. Local Area EAS Plans

4.1 Mandate

A Local Area Plan is an FCC-mandated document for organization and implementation of the EAS for a specific local area. In California the divisions are called Operational Areas. Local Plans are based on committees composed of local broadcasters and other EAS participants called Local Emergency Communications Committees (LECC's). Operational Areas can be combined for EAS plan purposes due to geographic or other reasons that can affect radio and/or television coverage. Areas from Nevada and Oregon are part of a California EAS Committee area. A portion of California is also a part of an EAS Committee area for Nevada. Once adopted and signed by the respective state's SECC's, such a Local Area EAS plan becomes a part of the State Plan for both states.

4.2 Responsibility

Responsibility for writing, administering and maintaining a Local Area Plan rests with the members of the LECC. The heart of each LECC Plan is a listing of monitoring assignments for local entities with FCC compliance responsibilities that fulfill the compliance requirements of 47 CFR Part 11, and a schedule of Required Monthly Tests (RMT) to be originated by their respective Operational Area warning center(s). The State Emergency Communications Committee Chair (SECC) appoints the LECC Chair and Vice Chair. The SECC Chair in California is (selected / appointed) by a consensus of the members of the SECC.

4.3 Approval Procedures

Local Area Plans require the signature of the LECC Chair and Vice Chair, along with a representative of the National Weather Service and the SECC Chair. Local Plans are then reviewed and submitted by the State SECC Chair for California. When approved by the SECC Chair, the plan is then distributed to the appropriate stations and officials in the respective Local Area. State

[4] State and Local Emergency Communications Committees determine the events for which the EAS will be used other than for the mandatory national level EAS codes per 47 CFR §11.31 of the FCC rules. Also see State EAS web page [calema.ca.gov/TechnologyOperations/Pages/EAS.aspx] or the FCC EAS web page at [transition.fcc.gov/pshs/services/eas],

Plans must comply with FCC guidelines and be approved by the FCC Public Safety and Homeland Security Bureau.[5]

4.4 Posting of Plans

FCC local plans must be posted at EAS control points for all entities in accordance with 47 CFR Part 11. Local and State plans will also be posted on the Governor's Office of Emergency Services website.

5. State EAS Plan

5.1 Authority

The California State EAS Plan is the official document for statewide implementation and organization of the EAS based on monitoring assignments and other provisions in local EAS Plans. It includes all Local Area Plans that found in the MAPBOOK section of the State Plan.

5.2 Gubernatorial Activation

The Governor, as the Chief Emergency Action Officer for California, may activate the EAS through the California State Warning Center or any other authorized activation point. Activation may occur at any time there is an imminent serious threat to life and /or property over such an extended area that centralized activation and coordination of emergency measures and resources is needed. California has the capability to activate EAS, regionally, or locally at the request of Local Government per each LECC. The California Highway Patrol Emergency Notification and Tactical Alert Center (ENTAC) is the lead agency for the California Child Safety Amber Network (CCSAN). In addition, the National Weather Service can act as an originator for local or State EAS events per provisions in local EAS Plans.

5.3 Responsibility of Administration

The responsibility for administering and updating the State EAS Plan rests with the SECC.

6. Designated Officials and Program Control

6.1 Designated Officials

Other than National EAS messages and those of the national weather service (NWS), activations and tests may only be conducted by designated officials in accordance with a local and and/or this state plan and in coordination with Governor's Office of Emergency Services and the SECC. The priority for activation's and tests are: (1) national level messages; (2) local area messages; (3) state messages, and; (4) National Information Center (NIC) messages.

[5] See 47 CFR Section 11.21

6.2 Program Control

Acceptance of/or participation in this Plan is not a relinquishment of program control, and shall not prohibit a broadcast licensee or other EAS participant from exercising independent discretion and responsibility in any given situation as provided for by the FCC Rules and Regulations. EAS participants originating EAS emergency communications are deemed to confer rebroadcast authority.

7. EAS Participation

7.1 National Participation

The previous category of NN (entities that have applied for and received waivers to not air the EAN code) has been eliminated. All EAS Participants are required to participate in the National-level EAS. All entities subject to 47 CFR Part 11 are considered to be "PN" (Participating National) stations, as well as all cable operators, must carry Presidential EAS messages. In addition, all broadcasters, cable operators and certain satellite content providers must transmit a Required Weekly Test (RWT), and once a month, must re-transmit the Required Monthly Test (RMT) within 60 minutes of receiving it on their EAS Decoder.

7.2 State and Local Participation

Participation in the State and/or Local Area EAS is voluntary for all entities subject to 47 CFR Part 11. However, EAS participants generally choose to take part because of their long-standing commitment to public service and their understanding that relaying timely and accurate protective action information to a public at risk is a core element of public service. The EAS participants who elect to take part in the State and/or Local Area EAS must then follow the procedures found in the State and respective Local Area Plan. Participation of LP stations involves a formal promise to relay EAS events specified in local plans. Participation at the LP level should be confirmed to local committees in writing on company letterhead, signed by an authorized representative of the Licensee. This state plan encourages all EAS entities to relay EAS events as specified in local plans.

7.3 Geographical Area

The geographical area covered by this plan is the State of California, stretching from Oregon to the North, The Pacific Ocean to the West, Nevada and Arizona to the East, and Mexico to the South. It’s extensive area of 156,297 miles, long ocean shoreline, climatic and topographic extremes, foothills, mountains, valleys, volcanoes and geological faults allow a range of man-made and natural threats and hazards that could require EAS warnings.

7.4 Decision to Activate

The decision to activate the EAS is the responsibility of local governments in situations that are essentially local in nature, as contrasted to those that are state, regional (several states) or national in scope.

8. State Warning Systems

8.1 California Public Safety Microwave Network (CAPSNET)

For more than 50 years, the State's radio systems have relied on the State-owned and operated California Public Safety Microwave Network (CAPSNET) to provide critical communications links allowing law enforcement, fire and critical infrastructure support personnel to remain in constant contact with their dispatch centers, backups and chains of command during routine operations and during times of crisis and disaster. In the event of a major disaster, it is likely to be the only State communications network still operating as it is the only way to get emergency radio traffic from many remote mountaintop transmitter sites to distant dispatch centers. It is a vital backup link throughout the state for all critical emergency messages due to potential overloading and failure of commercially provided carrier networks.

8.2 Emergency Alert System (EAS) Relays

State issued EAS Warnings are distributed (or relayed) from a combination of the broadcast and cable monitor systems (see Appendix III) using the State Relay Network (SRN). The SRN in California is a series of computer, satellite, microwave, VHF-FM high/low and UHF-FM band radio systems owned and maintained by the State. Of these many components, the Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS) serves as the primary and the California Law Enforcement Radio System (CLERS) microwave radio system acts as the secondary. EDIS is a primary medium of the SRN because of its capabilities of carrying text, audio and images via many different yet parallel technologies.

Both can also be a primary or secondary local government EAS distribution medium as there are some CLERS base stations in sheriffs and police departments throughout most of the state and all Law Enforcement can send EDIS text via the California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS). EDIS is also available to authorized originators via secure internet access in order to send audio and image files. Other components of the SRN are the California Warning System (CALWAS) aspect of the National Warning System (NAWAS). Interconnection with other systems included in the SRN, further disseminate EAS programming.

Most Broadcast stations and local government offices in California are served by at least one CLERS radio. In addition, EDIS receivers are available to most LP-1 stations in California and County EOC's via the states satellite system, OASIS (Operational Area Satellite Information System). Parts of the system can be, and is, used by local governments for localized warnings. Given the technical changes to OASIS, some LP-1 stations may not have EDIS receivers connected.

8.3 California Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (CLETS)

CLETS is a high-speed message switching system that provides law enforcement and criminal justice agencies access to various data bases and the ability to transmit and receive point-to-point administrative messages to other agencies within California or via the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS) to other states and Canada. CLETS has a direct interface with the FBI. The State provides the computer hardware, switching center personnel, administrative personnel, and the circuitry to one point in each county. CLETS has been the engine by which local law enforcement and public safety officials provide emergency message input to EDIS.

8.4 Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS)

The Emergency Digital Information Service (EDIS) is a statewide alerting system that allows authorized emergency managers to transmit detailed information to news media outlets to include streamed audio and pictures. The system integrates seamlessly into various communication systems throughout the state. EDIS is maintained by the Governor's Office of Emergency Services and provides this service without charge to local, state and federal agencies serving in California. For more information on EDIS refer to Appendix XVII.

8.5 National Warning System (NAWAS)

The National Warning System is a communication system originally designed and implemented in the 1950's as a means of notifying and preparing for a nuclear attack. Fortunately it was never used for its intended purpose, but has proven invaluable to local emergency managers responding to or coping with natural disasters. The National Warning System has major terminals at each State EOC and State Emergency Management Facility. The system consists of what is effectively a 2200+ telephone party line, with instruments that are designed to provide protection to lightning strikes, and avoid local telephone switches to ensure they are available even when the local system is down or overloaded. EAS messages can be based on reception of information received through NAWAS

8.6 California Warning System (CALWAS)

CALWAS is a system of dedicated direct phone circuits from the Governor's Office of Emergency Services to all 58 county 24 hour dispatch centers. This system has been adapted to effectively poll and transmit critical information to all California Public Safety Answering Points. Procedures are in place to announce the following to counties: Earthquakes, tsunami threats, flash flood watch or warning, AMBER alert, national threat level increase or decrease, runaway train, and Tornado watch or warnings. EAS messages can be based and coordinated on reception of information received through NAWAS.

9. Communications Operational Orders

Abbreviations and Terms (COO-001.)

Communications Operational Order 001

AM	Amplitude Modulation – the modulation scheme used in the Unites States for broadcast stations in the 540 kilohertz – 1690 kilohertz band. Typically entities in the band are referred to as "AM stations."
Cal OES	California Governor's Office of Emergency Services
CALWAS	California Warning System
CAP	Common Alerting Protocol – The Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) is an open, non-proprietary standard data interchange format that can be used to collect all types of hazard warnings and reports locally, regionally and nationally, for input into a wide range of information-management and warning dissemination systems.

CATV	Cable Television
CCSAN	California Child Safety AMBER Network
CESRS	California Emergency Services Radio System
CLERS	California Law Enforcement Radio System
COO	Communications Operations Order
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EDIS	Emergency Digital Information Service
EAS ENTRY POINT(S)	A description for how EAS messages from authorized originators get to broadcast, cable and satellite entities directly or through designated LP stations
EOM	End of Message
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Identifier System
FM	Frequency Modulation - The modulation scheme used in the Unites States for broadcast stations in the 88 megahertz – 108 megahertz band. Typically entities in the band are referred to as "FM stations."
IPAWS OPEN WEB SERVICES	A set of securely hosted Web services that enable the routing of standards-compliant emergency messages between disparate third-party applications, systems, networks and devices. http://www.fema.gov/emergency/ipaws/aggregator.shtm
LECC	Local Emergency Communications Committee
LRN	Local Relay Network – Any reliable wired or wireless means used to reinforce monitoring of originators of EAS messages described in LECC Plans as part of the Monitoring Assignment section
LP	Local Primary EAS Entry Point - Entities that have made a promise to monitor specific warning origination points for the purpose of allowing entities subject to 47 CFR Part 11 to fulfill their FCC compliance obligation.
NAWAS	National Warning System
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio

NWS	National Weather Service
OASIS	Operational Area Satellite Information System
PN	Participating National
RMT	Required Monthly Test
SECC	State Emergency Communications Committee
SP	State Primary
SRN	State Relay
SRN	State Relay Network - Any reliable wired or wireless means, including any local links, used to reinforce monitoring of originators of EAS messages described in the SECC Plan.
SAME	Specific Message Encoder (The Original EAS protocol)
WVS	Wireline Video System. The system of wireline common carrier used to provide video programming service

National Primary, State Primary and Local Primary Stations (COO-002.)

Communications Operational Order 002

NOTE: All EAS entities subject to 47 CFR Part 11 will monitor FEMA IPAWS OPEN Web Services Aggregator (https://apps.fema.gov)

National Primary (NP) Stations for California
KCBS - San Francisco
KFI - Los Angeles
KOGO, San Diego
KMJ, Fresno

California Local Area Primary (LP1) Stations

Monitoring assignments stations are detailed out in the Local EAS plan. As the LP designation can change for a variety of reasons, and sometimes rather quickly, always check with the local LECC Chair for current information.

Code	County/Local Area Designator	LP1 Station
DEL	**Del Norte- includes Curry County, OR**	KPOD 97.9/1240 Crescent City KURY 910 /95.3
HUM	**Humboldt**	KINS 980/KWSW 790/KEKA 101.5
IMP	**Imperial**	KXO 1230 / 107.5 El Centro
INYON	**Inyo** {Eastern/Southern Portion}	Attached to Southern NV (KDWN Las Vegas)
INMO	**Inyo/Mono**	Attached to Nevada
KER	**Kern** (Co-LP1 w/county)	KUZZ 550 / 107.9 Bakersfield & KCOES
LAS	**Lassen**	Attached to Western NV (KKOH 780 Reno)
LA	**Los Angeles**	KFI 640, KNX 1070, KBIG-FM, 104.3
MLA	**Mendo-Lake** Lake & Mendocino Counties	KUKI 1400 / 103.3 Ukiah
MDC	**Modoc**	KKFT 570 KCNO 94.5 Alturas
MNO	**Mono** {Northern Portion}	Attached to NV Plan (KKOH 780 Reno)
MON	**Monterey Bay** Counties of Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz	KTOM 100.7 Salinas

ORG RED RSB	**Orange** **Redding** Shasta & Trinity Counties **Riverside/San Bernardino in 5**	KWVE 107.9 San Clemente KQMS 1400 - KHSA 104.3 Redding
Zone 1	Inland Empire	KFRG 95.1 KXFG 92.9 San Bernardino
Zone 2	Coachella Valley	KDES 104.7 Palm Springs
Zone 3 **Zone 4**	Mojave Desert Victor Valley	KRXV 98.1 / KHWY 98.9 KZXY 102.3 Victorville
SAC	**Sacramento-Sierra: LP1 Group for all 4 zones**	KFBK 1530 / KSTE 650 / KGBY 92.5
North Zone	Counties of Butte, Glenn, Plumas*, Sierra* & Tehama	LP2 KTHU 100.7 Chico
Mid-North Zone	Counties of Colusa, Sutter and Yuba	LP2 KKCY 103.1 Yuba City
Central Zone	Counties of Alpine*, Amador, El Dorado*, Nevada*, Placer*, Sacramento, & Yolo	LP2 KEDR 88.1 Sacramento
South Zone	San Joaquin and Calaveras	LP2 KSTN 1420 Stockton / KOSO 93.1 Modesto

*(Except portions east of the Sierra Crest: Alpine, El Dorado, Placer, Nevada, Plumas, and Sierra which are part of the Western Nevada-Eastern California Operational Area EAS Plan served out of Reno.)

Local Area LP1 Stations - California

Code	County/Local Area Designator	LP1 Station
SDO	**San Diego County**	KOGO 600 San Diego
SF	San Francisco Bay Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma	KCBS 740 San Francisco

SLO	**San Luis Obispo County**	KKJG 98.1 San Luis Obispo
SJV	**San Joaquin Valley** Counties of Fresno, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Tulare	KMJ 580 Fresno
SBA	**Santa Barbara County**	KVYB 103.3 / KTMS 1250 Santa Barbara
	2 LP2 Zones North Zone LP2	KXFM 99.1
	South Zone LP2	KTYD 99.9
SIS	**Siskiyou County**	KSYC 103.9/1490 620/107.9 Yreka
STU	**Stanislaus-Tuolumne Counties**	KOSO 93.7 Modesto
VEN	**Ventura County**	KVEN 1450/KHAY 100.7 Ventura

Foreign Language
Markets

The SECC and LECC shall assist foreign language stations in maximizing the effectiveness of serving foreign language audiences. Every attempt should be made to reach significant populations of foreign language speaking audiences. For example: an LP1S meets all of the other requirements of an LP1 station but translates the English message into Spanish before transmitting it to the other Spanish-speaking stations and its own audience. The other Spanish speaking stations within range of the LP1S monitor the LP1S station and perform their EAS functions in the prescribed manner. The LP1S monitors the Local Area LP1 station and may monitor the Spanish language station(s) of adjoining Local Area(s).

Foreign Language LP Stations:
LP1S = Spanish; LP1K = Korean

Local FCC EAS Area	County	LP Station
IMP	Imperial County	LP1S: KICO 1490/KQVO 97.7 Calexico
KER	Kern County	LP1S: KWAC/KIWI Bakersfield
LA	Los Angeles	LP1S: none LP1K: KFOX 93.5 Redondo Beach
ORG	Orange	LP1S: KORG 1190 Anaheim

RSB	Riverside/San Bernardino	LP1S: KSSE 97.5 Riverside LP1S: KCLB 970 Coachella
SBA	Santa Barbara	LP1S: KSPE 94.5 Santa Barbara
SDO	San Diego	LP1S: none
SF	San Francisco Bay Area	LP1S: none
SLO	San Luis Obispo	LP1S: none
SAC	Sacramento-Sierra	LP1S: none
STU	Stanislaus-Tuolumne	LP1S: KTRB 860 Fresno

LP Station designation can change for a variety of reasons. Always check with the local LECC Chair for current information. LP monitoring assignments are in the Local EAS plan.

Event Codes for EAS Terminals (COO-003.)

Communications Operational Order 003

Whether used under the authority of the State EAS Plan, or a local area EAS plan, the following event codes are authorized in the State of California. N codes can be added without FCC approval. LECC's desiring to use a code not on this list should submit that code request to the SECC. Codes must be WS WRSAME compatible. EAS messages for Watch, Statement, Administrative or Advisory events should NOT be relayed. Warnings or Required Monthly Tests should be relayed.

EAN	Emergency Action Notification	**HMW**	Hazardous Materials Warning
NIC	National Information Center	**HUW**	Hurricane Warning
NPT	National Periodic Test	**HWW**	High Wind Warning
RMT	Required Monthly Test	**LAE**	Local Area Emergency
RWT	Required Weekly Test	**LEW**	Law Enforcement Warning
ADR	Administrative Message	**NMN**	Network Message Notification
AVW	Avalanche Warning	**NUW**	Nuclear Power Plant Warning
BZW	Blizzard Warning	**RHW**	Radiological Hazard Warning
CAE	Child Abduction Emergency	**SMW**	Special Marine Warning
CEM	Civil Emergency Message	~~**SPS**~~	~~Special Weather Statement~~

CFW	Coastal Flood Warning	**SPW**	Shelter In Place Warning
DMO	Practice/Demonstration Warning	**SVR**	Severe Thunderstorm Warning
DSW	Dust Storm Warning	**TOE**	911 Telephone Outage Emergency
EQW	Earthquake Warning	**TOR**	Tornado Warning
EVI	Evacuation Immediate	**TRW**	Tropical Storm Warning
~~**FFS**~~	~~Flash Flood Statement~~	**TSW**	Tsunami Warning
FFW	Flash Flood Warning	**WSW**	Winter Storm Warning
~~**FLS**~~	~~Flood Statement~~	**VOW**	Volcano Warning
FLW	Flood Warning		
FRW	Fire Warning		

FIPS Codes for California Counties, other States (COO-004.)

Communications Operational Order 004

CALIFORNIA
06000 CALIFORNIA
06001 ALAMEDA
06003 ALPINE
06005 AMADOR
06007 BUTTE
06009 CALAVERAS
06011 COLUSA
06013 CONTRA COSTA
06015 DEL NORTE
06017 EL DORADO
06019 FRESNO
06021 GLENN
06023 HUMBOLDT
06025 IMPERIAL
06027 INYO
06029 KERN
06031 KINGS
06033 LAKE
06035 LASSEN
06037 LOS ANGELES
06039 MADERA
06041 MARIN
06043 MARIPOSA
06045 MENDOCINO
06047 MERCED
06049 MODOC
06051 MONO
06053 MONTEREY
06055 NAPA
06057 NEVADA
06059 ORANGE
06061 PLACER
06063 PLUMAS
06065 RIVERSIDE
06067 SACRAMENTO
06069 SAN BENITO
06071 SAN BERNARDINO
06073 SAN DIEGO
06075 SAN FRANCISCO
06077 SAN JOAQUIN
06079 SAN LUIS OBISPO

CALIFORNIA
06081 SAN MATEO
06083 SANTA BARBARA
06085 SANTA CLARA
06087 SANTA CRUZ
06089 SHASTA
06091 SIERRA
06093 SISKIYOU
06095 SOLANO
06097 SONOMA
06099 STANISLAUS
06101 SUTTER
06103 TEHAMA
06105 TRINITY
06107 TULARE
06109 TUOLUMNE
06111 VENTURA
06113 YOLO
06115 YUBA

ARIZONA
04001 APACHE
04003 COCHISE
04007 GILA
04015 MOJAVE
04027 YUMA
04000 ARIZONA

NEVADA
32000 NEVADA

Western NEVADA-Lake Tahoe
32001 CHURCHILL
32005 DOUGLAS
32021 MINERAL
32029 STOREY
32031 WASHOE
32510 CARSON CITY

Southern NEVADA
32003 CLARK
32017 LINCOLN
32013 NYE

OREGON
41000 OREGON
41015 CURRY
41019 DOUGLAS
41029 JACKSON
41033 JOSEPHINE
41035 KLAMATH
41037 LAKE
41039 LANE

P CODES*
0 = All county or unspecified
1 = northwest
2 = north central
3 = northeast
4 = west central
5 = central
6 = east central
7 = southwest
8 = south central
9 = southeast
* FCC EAS Rules, Subpart B, Section 11.31

National Weather Service (COO-005.)

Communications Operational Order 005

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) as the voice of the National Weather Service provides continuous broadcasts of the weather information directly from NWS offices. Recorded weather messages are repeated generally every four to six minutes and are routinely revised every one to three hours, or more frequently if needed. Most weather radio service to California operates 24 hours and is tailored to the weather information needs of the people within the receiving area.

NWR has announced that they will begin to issue CAP-based EAS warnings at some future date that will propagate using IPAWS OPEN Web Services. In addition to providing IPAWS Aggregator Services for the purpose of public alerting, IPAWS OPEN Web Services will support the NWS HazCollect system, which relays Non-weather Emergency Messages (NWEMs) from authorized alert originators to the public through the NWS family of dissemination services, including NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) and rebroadcast by Emergency Alert System participants.

During periods of severe weather NWS forecasters can activate special equipment that provides NWS WARNING messages via the NWR. In addition, on request from an authorized government official in accord with a Local Area EAS plan, they provide EAS ACTIVATION REQUESTED messages over the same radio system.

For that reason LP stations are required to monitor the NWR frequency serving their area of responsibility. All LP stations, CATV control points, and other entities subject to 47 CFR Part 11 should also monitor their NWR transmitter to provide a redundant path in accordance with local plans and this State plan. By inference, all entities subject to 47 CFR Part 11 should either monitor an LP, or, preferably, install a receiver enabling direct monitoring of their local NWR VHF transmitter.

The NWR transmitter carries three (3) digital headers, the NWR receiver alert tone, the EAS attention alert tones, the audio message, and the three (3) digital End-Of-Message (EOM) transmissions. No verbal message may exceed 120 seconds in length as EAS devices will not record any EAS activation that is longer. It is strongly recommended that message length should be significantly shorter than 120 seconds. Typically the broadcasters in the Local Areas expect them to be confined to 50 seconds or less.

Details for the cooperation between NWS and other entities subject to 47 CFR Part 11 and local government can be found in each Local Area EAS plan.

Each Local Area EAS Plan must be reviewed by a NWS Warning Meteorologist and signed by the Meteorologist - in-charge of the appropriate NWS facility as the NWS NOAA Weather Radio is a vital link in the EAS system.

CHP has an agreement in place that NWR will act as a disseminator for AMBER events.

Due to the properties of radio waves and the terrain of mountain and desert areas, NOAA Weather Radio coverage from NWS facilities in California cannot provide complete coverage of the state as shown by Appendix XIII (Coverage map for the State of California) which indicates those areas

with either marginal or no reception. Accordingly, NOAA Weather Radio stations in Arizona, Nevada and Oregon help fill in many of those areas. However, there are and will be areas within California that do NOT receive any NWR signal.

The NWS areas of general coverage affecting California are shown in Appendix XIII (California CWFA & Forecast Zones) for the stations in Medford, Las Vegas, Reno and Phoenix; as well as those in Eureka, San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, San Joaquin Valley, Los Angeles and San Diego. The areas that are not able to receive an effective signal are not delineated on that graphic.

Local Area Emergency Communications Committees coordinate with the respective NWS office. Reference is made to each Local Area plan for appropriate detail for those with the appropriate need-to-know.

State EAS Activation and Origination Procedures (COO-006.)

Communications Operational Order 006

A. Activation Responsibilities

1. National Activation of the EAS:
   EAS Participants (by 1999) were mandated to install and operate a certified EAS encoder/decoder and to conduct monthly and weekly tests. EAS Participants must participate at the national level (PN)
2. National Weather Service Activation of the EAS:
   Most weather-related alerts originate from the National Weather Service (NWS) using the National Weather Radio (NWR) system. The NWS local forecast office is responsible for originating these alerts. See respective Local Area EAS Plan. NWR may be used to relay AMBER Alerts in cooperation with local law enforcement and the CHP.
3. Local Area Activation of the EAS:
   Local area activation warning centers and other points as specified in Local Area Plans activate the EAS for local emergencies.
4. State Activation of the EAS:
   The Governor, through the Director of the Cal OES or his/her designee, will activate the EAS for statewide warnings and for state tests. The California Highway Patrol may activate the EAS for local or regional alerts.

B. FCC EAS Rules – CFR 47, §11.55-EAS operation during a State or Local Area emergency

(a) While FCC Rules do allow the EAS to be activated at the State or Local Area levels by broadcast stations, cable systems and certain other EAS Participants, origination of warnings for threats to life and property are the legal duty of the emergency management community and the National Weather Service. Examples of natural emergencies which may warrant activation are: tornadoes, floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, heavy snows, icing conditions, widespread fires, etc. Man-made emergencies may include: toxic gas leaks or liquid spills, widespread power failures, industrial explosions, terrorism and civil disorders. (b) EAS operations must be conducted as specified in State and Local Area EAS Plans. These plans must list all authorized entities who participate in the State or Local Area EAS.

(c) Immediately upon receipt of a State or Local Area EAS message, EAS Participants should do the following:

(2) Local Primary (LP) sources should monitor the Local Area SR sources or follow the State EAS plan for instructions.

(3) Participating National (PN) sources should monitor the Local Area LP sources for instructions.

(4) Entities participating in the State or Local Area EAS should discontinue normal programming and follow the procedures in the State and Local Area Plans. Television stations must comply with §11.54(b)(7). Broadcast stations providing foreign language programming shall comply with §11.54(b)(8) of this part.

Authority to Activate the EAS (COO-007.)

Communications Operational Order 007

Authority	Emergency Type	Originators	Conditions & Exceptions
NATIONAL	Emergency Action Notification (EAN)	President	Only authorized originator of national EAS notifications.
STATE	Weather Emergency	National Weather Service (NWS)	May originate any weather-related alert.
		Governor, OES Director, OES Exec. Duty Officer, CHP, or designated local warning center officials	May originate emergency statements carrying specific protective actions using specific EAS or the Local Government event code, CEM.
	Technological Emergency	Governor, OES Director, OES Exec. Duty Officer, CHP or designated local warning center officials	Notifications coordinated with local public safety officials depending on nature and scope of the technological event.
	Civil Emergency (CEM)	Governor, OES Director, OES Exec. Duty Officer, CHP or designated local warning center officials	Government Emergencies involving single or multiple jurisdictions, or CAP CEM messages carrying specific actions for the public to take.
LOCAL	Weather Emergency	National Weather Service (NWS)	May originate any weather-related alert. May originate Civil Event Codes at request of Local Government.

		Local/Regional Public Safety Officials (see local EAS Plan)	May originate local weather statements using Local Government event codes that can carry specific actions for the public to take.
	Technological Emergency (CBRN)	Public Safety Officials (see local EAS Plan) or other specifically designated officials.	Any designated official may originate, except for a nuclear power plant emergency. Then, only by the senior Public Safety officials, or officials spcifically mentioned in nuclear power plant sections of local plans for areas with nuclear power stations.
	Civil Emergency (CBRN)	Chief Elected Officials, Public Safety Officials (see local EAS Plan) or other specifically designated officials.	May only originate for civil emergencies involving their jurisdiction or at the request of a neighboring jurisdiction.

EAS Participants (COO-008.)

Communications Operational Order 008

See FCC EAS Rules – CFR 47, §11

Required Testing (COO-009.)

Communications Operational Order 009

See FCC EAS Rules –CFR 47,§11.61

9.1 Required Monthly Testing (RMT)

A coordinated monthly test (event code RMT) is required within each Local Area by the Federal Communications Commission. Each Local Area LECC determines the day and time of the daytime and nighttime tests and should distribute this information in advance to all EAS entities subject to their plan. Details for these monthly tests for each LECC are in their Local Area Plans. See the applicable Local Area plans for further information.

9.2 Required Weekly Testing (RWT)

EAS Participants must transmit a required weekly test (event code RWT) once each week at random days and times except for the week of the RMT test as outlined by the Federal Communications Commission's Rules.[6] There is no time of day restrictions. This test consists of the EAS Header and End-of-Message Codes only. Refer to Local Area plans for further information.

9.3 Test Details and Scripts

Certain test scripts and details are provided in the FCC regulations. The provisions for each Local Area are found in the Local Area EAS plan.

[6] Nothing in this State EAS Plan or in any local EAS Plan should prevent stations from running extra weeekly tests (RWT) at their discretion.

COO-010. CAP Monitoring Source

Communications Operational Order 010

	EAS Monitoring Source(s)		CAP Monitoring Source(s)		
	Primary	**Secondary**	**IPAWS (required)**	**State server[7]**	**Local server**
DEL	KPOD 97.9/ KURY 910	KCRE 94.3	apps.fema.gov	Refer to footnote	
HUM	KINS 980/ KWSW 790	KZPN 91.5/ KVIQ Channel 6	apps.fema.gov		
SIS	KSYC 103.9		apps.fema.gov		
STU	KOSO 93.7	KSJN 102.3	apps.fema.gov		
VEN	KVEN 1450/ KHAY 100.7	KCAQ 104.7/ KVTA 1520	apps.fema.gov		
SF	KCBS 740	KQED 88.5/ KSJO 92.3/ KZST 100.1	apps.fema.gov		
SLO	KKJG 98.1	920 AM	apps.fema.gov		
SJV	KMJ 580	KFSN Channel 30	apps.fema.gov		
ORG	KWVE 107.9	Control One (County of Orange Communication)	apps.fema.gov		
RED	KQMS 1400/ KHSA 104.3	KNRO 1670/ KRRX 106.1	apps.fema.gov		
RSB	KFRG 95.1/ KDES 104.7/ KRXV 98.1/ KZXY 102.3	KGGI 99.1/ KCLB 93.7	apps.fema.gov		
SBA	KVYB 103.3/ KTMS 1250	KXFM 99.1/ KTYD 99.9	apps.fema.gov		
MLA	KUKI 1400/ 103.3	KOZT 95.3/ KXBX 1270/ KWNE 94.5	apps.fema.gov		
MOD	KKFT 570/ KCNO 94.5	None	apps.fema.gov		
MON	KTOM 100.7	KPIG 107.5	apps.fema.gov		
SAC	KFBK 1530/ KSTE 650/ KGBY 92.5	KTHU 100.7/ KXCL 103.9/ KSTN 1420	apps.fema.gov		
SDO	KOGO 600	KLSD 1360	apps.fema.gov		
IMP	KXO 1230/ 107.5	None	apps.fema.gov		
KER	KUZZ 550/ 107.9	KKXX 96.5/ KLOA 1240	apps.fema.gov		
LA	KFI 640/ KNX 1070/KBIG-FM 104.3				

[7] State CAP server under development

Core Membership of the SECC (COO-011.)

Communications Operational Order 011

SECC Structure The SECC is comprised of Executive and General Members. The SECC Executive is comprised of the SECC Chair, Vice-Chair and Industry, State Emergency Management, Public Safety and Weather Service Delegates. These delegates are selected to represent the EAS Stakeholder warning distribution community by the Chair in concert with CalOES.

Election of Chair and Vice Chair The Chair and Vice Chair will be elected annually by the Executive Staff in January of each year and confirmed by Cal OES.

General Members SECC general members include the Chairs and Vice-Chairs of the state's Local Area Emergency Communications Committees (LECC's) and other voluntary members, and such other EAS stakeholders as the SECC deems necessary for effective representation at all levels involved in the warning process as may from time to time be appointed by the SECC Chair.

Program Coordinator The Cal OES EAS Program Coordinator is the Executive Secretary of the SECC, keeping the State and all Local Plans up to date and on file. The SECC Executive Membership positions for California will be comprised of the[8]

Chair	(Chosen from Delegates below)
Vice Chair	(Chosen from Delegates below)
Industry Delegate:	Broadcasting (Radio)
Industry Delegate:	Broadcasting (Television)
Industry Delegate:	Cable
Industry Delegate:	DBS/Satellite/Other[9]
Industry Delegate:	California State Broadcasters Association
Public Safety Delegate:	Agency responsible for AMBER (CHP)
Cal OES Delegate:	State Emergency Management Agency (Executive Secretary)
NWS Delegate:	National Weather Service
Non EAS Delegate:	Other warning systems (WEA, social media)

[8] It is understood that it may not be possible to have all Industry Delegate positions filled at the same time. Adjustments and changes will be noted in COO CA-0XX.

[9] **From the Fifth Report and Order, footnote 4:** EAS Participants are the regulated entities that receive and broadcast alerts. These entities are defined in section 11.1(a) of the Commission's rules and include radio and television broadcast stations, cable systems, wireline video systems, wireless cable systems, direct broadcast satellite (DBS) service providers, and digital audio radio service (SDARS) providers. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 11.11(a).

10. Appendices

History

Roots of the Program: The EAS program is an outgrowth of the Emergency Broadcast Program, which had its roots in the Civil-Alert system in the State of Hawaii. The Civil-Alert system was begun in Hawaii in l960 following a disastrous tsunami in which there was considerable loss of life. In l963 the FCC investigated the Civil- Alert system, liked it and scraped the then-in-use CONELRAD system. The replacement was the Emergency Broadcast System (EBS), crafted after Hawaii's Civil-Alert System. Butte County California was the first in the Nation to use the new EAS.

EBS A detailed California Emergency Broadcast System (EBS) Plan was published by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 1967. It reflected a FCC-mandated "FM Relay System" that was based on two-way VHF-FM radio and a leased telephone line to station KCTC which was to be relayed to other stations. Events, however, made it an unusable system. Consequently, the Federal government made a grant to the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (State OES) to develop a new State Relay Network (SRN). This was a system of mountain-top VHF and UHF radio repeaters in California, Nevada and Oregon. A new EBS Plan for the state was written to reflect the use of this system. That EBS system remained in effect until l997. In 2000 California's EDIS system became a major component in distributing EAS.

Dedication This Plan is dedicated to the memory of Stanly Easton Harter, a dedicated and faithful stalwart for the development of the Emergency Alert System and the father of Hawaii's Civil-Alert System that was arguably the parent of EBS and EAS. Stan was California's first EBS/EAS Coordinator, serving from 1985 to his untimely death in 1998. His influence on Emergency Public Information (EPI) is without parallel. In l994 the FCC mandated the change from the EBS to the EAS. This required new equipment to be installed by governments and the broadcast and cable industries. Stan traversed the state numerous times to make sure local emergency managers had the correct information and coordinated with local broadcasters and cable EAS entry points. The effective date for the EAS system changeover from the EBS was January 1, l997, which coincided with a period of severe winter storms in California. Thanks to Stan, California's EAS effort was ready.

National Purpose of the EAS The EAS system has national purpose, as well as a state and local purpose. A national alert flows from the Primary Entry Points to the National Primary Stations, thence to the LP1 stations by the manner in which the LP1's monitor their information sources. Similarly, the monitoring process of the LP1 stations that typically includes the SRN - provides the distribution of the state and local warnings in accord with the Local Area and State EAS plans. When a local government needs to warn its citizens it is the local EAS system that provides that capability.

Model Plan To assist Local Areas a model plan structure was designed around a concept of "Operations Orders" to facilitate changes without the need to restructure and rewrite the entire plan. As a way of illustration and example, the State EAS Plan follows the structure of that model plan.

Area Threats

Range of Threats Threats that could cause activation of the EAS include but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- Severe storms, tornadoes, hurricanes, flash floods and landslides can lead to devastating floods. Icing and snows are a hazard under certain conditions in some areas of the State.

- Chemical and hazardous material spills and chemical releases that can create both immediate and long-term health hazards.

- Dam failure, whether natural or manmade causes, can result in extensive damage and potential loss of life in areas that would be affected by the sudden surges of water and debris.

- Large scale transportation accidents can occur from a variety of causes, such as dust storms, dense fog, heavy rain or volcanic ash.

- Offshore seismic activity in the Pacific basin can result in tsunamis that can affect coastal communities. Earthquakes are natural hazards due to the proximity of geologic faults to major urban centers. However, no effective and dependable warning system yet exists for earthquakes.

- Fires can be threats to wooded areas and adjacent communities. Hot dry winds and low humidity conditions can push wild land blazes into urban areas.

- Volcanic eruption can present a disaster of epic proportions, depending on timing and magnitude. Certain mountains in the state are classed as active volcanoes by geologists.

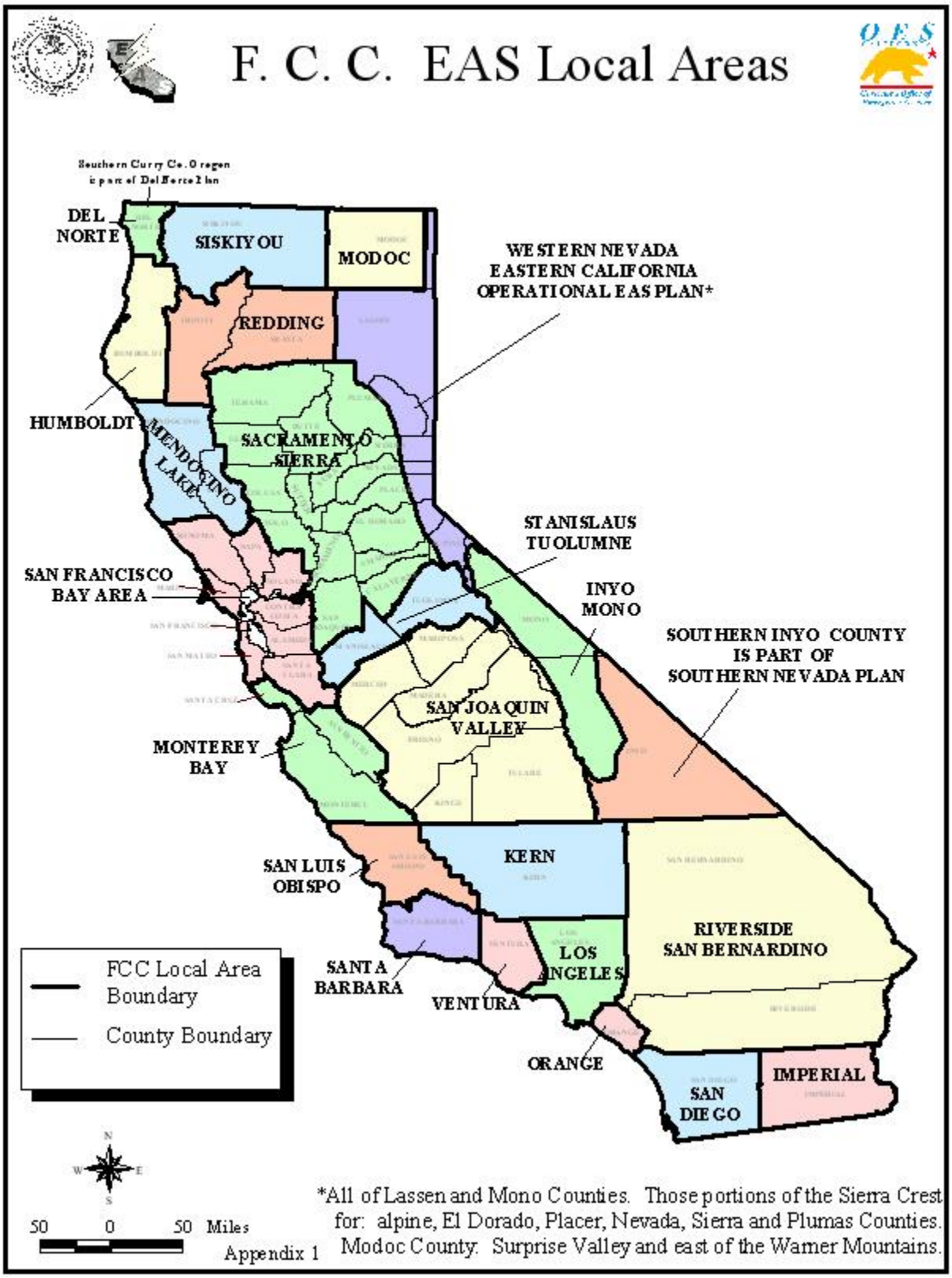
- Nuclear accidents or incidents can occur, in or out of the state, from fixed nuclear power plant sites, military installations, transportation systems, military aircraft crashes, or terrorist activity.

- Unusual incidents can arise out of terrorism, urban unrest or other mass actions.

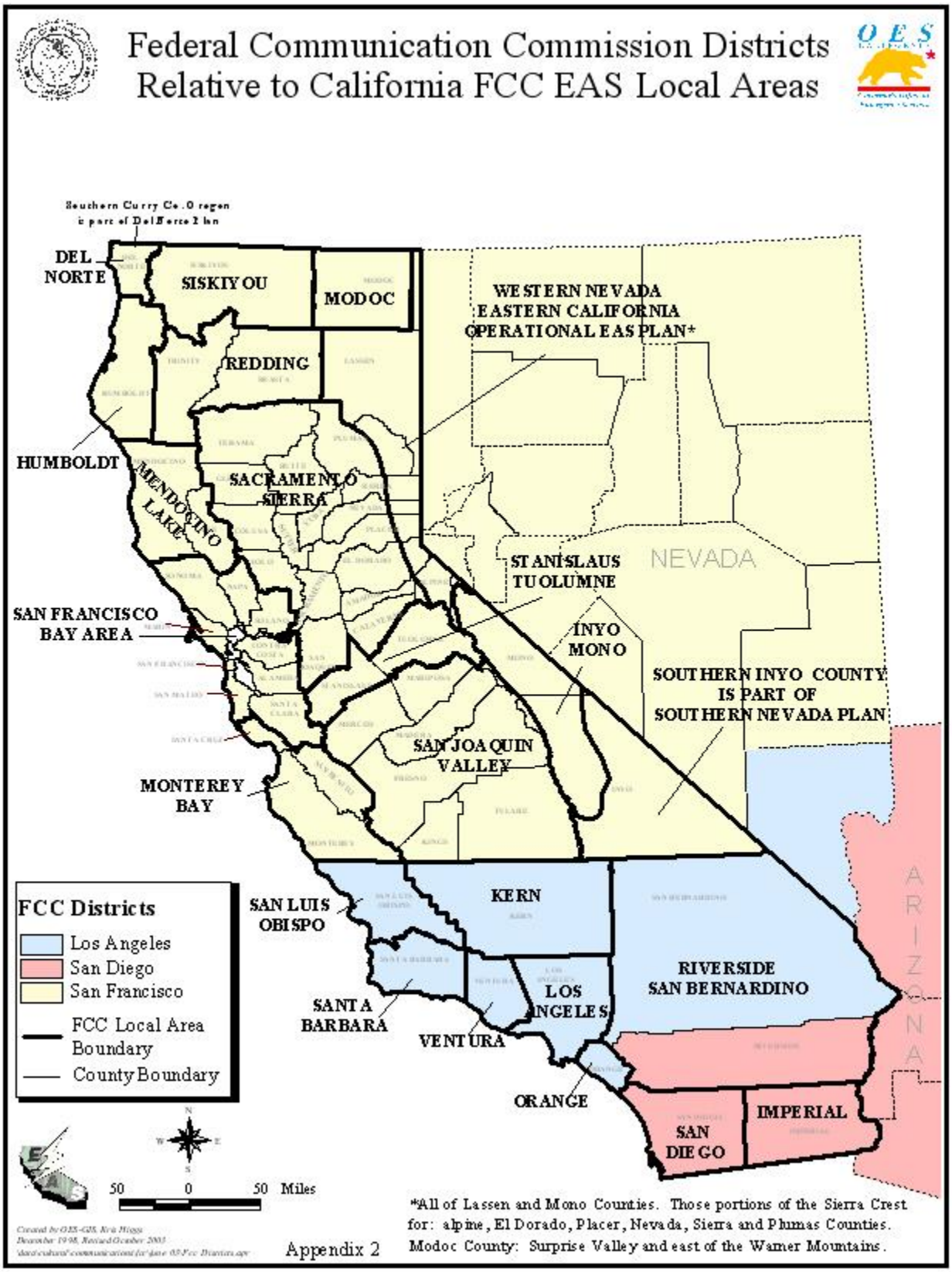
- Nuclear or conventional war, armed aggression are potential threats. Numerous military bases and key economic and industrial centers in California could be targets for attack.

- Child Abduction notifications are added as part of California's AMBER Alert Program.

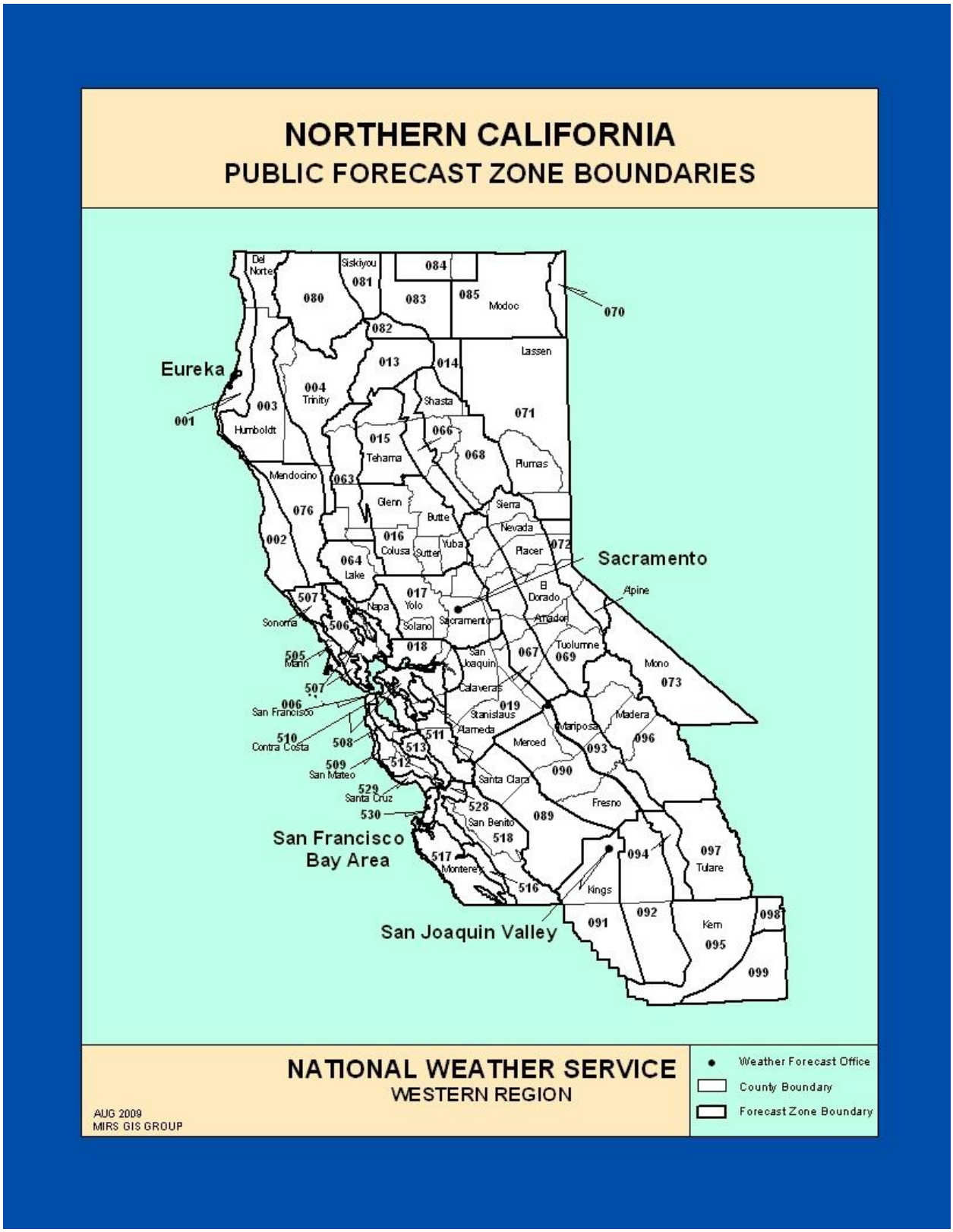
I. EAS Local Areas



II. FCC Commission Districts



III. NWS Forecast Zones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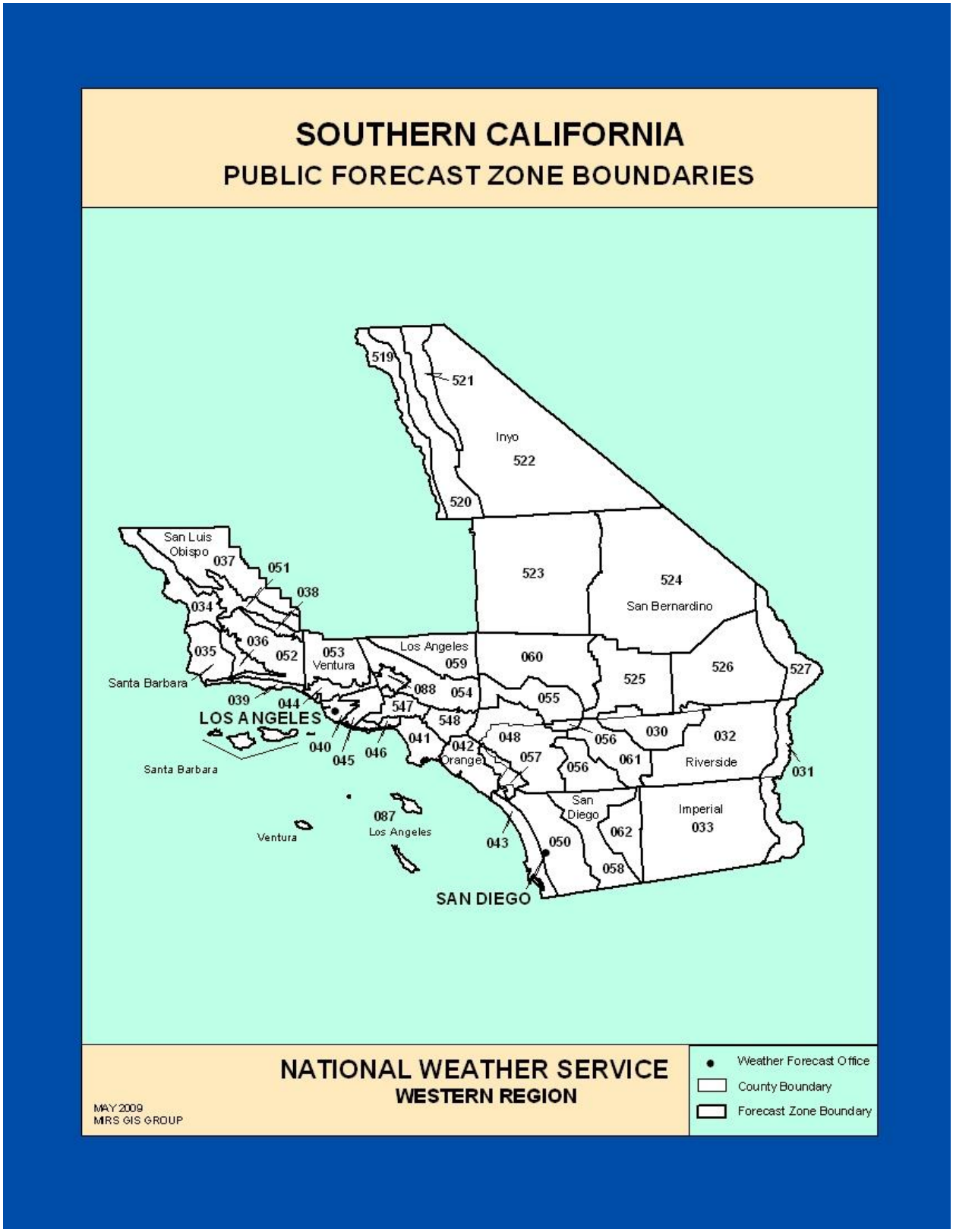
PUBLIC FORECAST ZONE BOUNDARIES
Del Norte
Siskiyou
Modoc
Lassen
Humboldt
Trinity
Shasta
Tehama
Plumas
Mendocino
Glenn
Butte
Sierra
Nevada
Colusa
Yuba
Sutter
Placer
Lake
Napa
Yolo
Sacramento
El Dorado
Amador
Sonoma
Solano
San Joaquin
Tuolumne
Marin
Calaveras
Mono
San Francisco
Stanislaus
Alameda
Mariposa
Madera
Contra Costa
Merced
San Mateo
Santa Clara
Santa Cruz
Fresno
San Benito
Monterey
Kings
Tulare
Kern
Eureka
Sacramento
San Francisco Bay Area
San Joaquin Valley
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
AUG 2009
MIRS GIS GROUP
Weather Forecast Office
County Boundary
Forecast Zone Boundary


SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
PUBLIC FORECAST ZONE BOUNDARIES
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521
Inyo
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San Luis Obispo
037
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038
034
036
035
052
053
Ventura
Santa Barbara
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044
LOS ANGELES
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Santa Barbara
Ventura
087
Los Angeles
Los Angeles
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San Bernardino
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055
525
526
527
048
056
030
032
057
056
061
Riverside
031
San Diego
062
050
058
Imperial
033
SAN DIEGO
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
MAY 2009
MRS GIS GROUP
Weather Forecast Office
County Boundary
Forecast Zone Boundary

IV. NWS Station Listings

Site Name	Transmitter Name	Call Sign	Frequency	Power	WFO
Yosemite	Turtleback Dome	KAD94	162.450	80	Hanford, CA
Big Rock Ridge	N. San Francisco Bay	KDX54	162.500	100	Monterey, CA
Monterey	Mt. Umunhum	KEC49	162.550	330	Monterey, CA
Sacramento	Jackson Butte	KEC57	162.550	330	Sacramento, CA
San Diego	Mt. Woodson	KEC62	162.400	100	San Diego, CA
Eureka	Mt. Pierce	KEC82	162.400	330	Eureka, CA
San Francisco	Mt. Pise	KHB49	162.400	500	Monterey, CA
Coachella	Cactus City	KIG78	162.400	100	San Diego, CA
Point Arena	Cold Springs Peak	KIH30	162.550	1000	Eureka, CA
San Luis Obispo	Cuesta Peak	KIH31	162.550	330	Oxnard, CA
Santa Barbara	Broadcast Peak	KIH34	162.400	330	Oxnard, CA
Fresno	Bear Mtn.	KIH62	162.400	300	Hanford, CA
Los Angeles	Mt. Lukens	KWO37	162.550	300	Oxnard, CA
Avalon	Catalina Island	WNG584	162.525	100	Oxnard, CA
San Simeon	Hearst Castle	WNG592	162.525	100	Oxnard, CA
Conway Summit	Bridgeport	WNG595	162.525	300	Reno, NV
San Diego Marine	Mount Soledad	WNG637	162.425	100	San Diego, CA
Contra Costa County	Mt. Diablo	WNG655	162.425	100	Monterey, CA
El Paso Mtns.	Ridgecrest	WNG659	162.425	300	Hanford, CA
Coachella / Spanish	Riverside county	WNG712	162.525	120	San Diego, CA
Ukiah	Laughin Range	WNG720	162.525	300	Eureka, CA
Santa Barbara Marine	Broadcast Peak	WWF62	162.475	100	Oxnard, CA
Monterey Marine	Mt. Umunhum	WWF64	162.450	100	Monterey, CA
Grass Valley	Wolf Mtn.	WWF67	162.400	100	Sacramento, CA
Santa Ana	Beeks Place	WWG21	162.450	100	San Diego, CA
Yuma	Black Mtn.	WXL87	162.550	100	Phoenix, AZ
Redding	South Fork Mtn.	WXL88	162.550	100	Sacramento, CA
Bakersfield	Shirley Peak	WXL89	162.550	100	Hanford, CA
Victorville	San Bernadino	WXM66	162.500	100	San Diego, CA
Sonoma County	Sonoma County	WZ2504	162.475	300	Monterey, CA
Sandberg	Los Angeles County	WZ2505	162.400	100	Oxnard, CA
Bishop	Bishop	WZ2524	162.425	100	Las Vegas, NV

Number of Stations in California = 32

V. CLERS Transmitter Locations and Frequencies

CALIFORNIA LAW ENFORCEMENT RADIO SYSTEM

Frequency*	Site	General Location
154.710	Brockway	Truckee
154.710	Joaquin Ridge	West Fresno Co
154.710	Mt Diablo	East Bay
155.070	Wolf Mtn	Nevada Co
155.070	Blue Ridge	East Fresno Co
155.700	Hamaker	Oregon
155.700	Antelope	Siskyou Co
155.700	Horse Mtn	Humboldt Co
155.700	Hoadley	Redding
155.700	Likely	Modoc Co
155.700	Shaffer	Lassen Co
155.910	Govt Peak	East Kern/San Bern Co
158.790	Santiago Peak	LA/Orange
158.790	Cactus City	San Bern/Riverside
453.675	Mt Lowe	San Luis Obispo Co
453.675	Red Mtn	Santa Barbara/Ventura
453.675	Cuyamaca	San Diego Co
453.675	Mt Bullion	Mariposa Co
453.875	Bloomer	Butte Co
453.875	Telegraph	Tuolumne Co
453.875	Fremont Pk	Monterey Co
453.875	Mt Tamalpais	Marin Co

VI. Revisions

Revision Overview for LECC's: Without revision control those subject to the plan can forget what was done when. A revisions control form is like a check-off sheet to a busy pilot. It provides an essential management tool to record changes to the local plan in one place. It has proven invaluable to LECC Chairs, the SECC and the FCC, and has been approved by the FCC for this purpose. Once a Revision and its process is complete, an LECC sends copies of revised pages (or a complete copy of the revised plan) to the various broadcast stations, cable entities, counties, cities and the NWS. For assistance contact the EAS SECC EAS Program at Cal OES.

Minor Changes: Minor changes to Local EAS plans need LECC action with information copies to all stations, cable entities and governments including Cal OES. Major changes follow the same process but require FCC and SECC approval coordinated with the State Cal OES EAS desk. A sample Revision Page is included in the appendix to illustrate the local control process.

Major Revisions: A major revision could be a change **in** LP stations or RMT time/dates. These need SECC and FCC concurrence, coordinated through the EAS SECC Executive Secretary or Plans Coordinator at Cal OES to keep the State EAS Plan current. The EAS SECC Executive Secretary or Plans Coordinator at Cal OES can prepare the revisions if requested. . Local Plan revisions MUST be approved by the SECC before distribution to participating local stations.

Major revision steps

1. Revise as appropriate. To show that a page has been revised may make two entries:

(a) [Option] at the top of the COO page, add "rev (#)" after the COO#. {I.e., COO #2 (Rev1)}; then,

(b) [Always] Show the revision in the footnote at the bottom of the page. (I.e., r1a)

(c) Next, enter the change on a Revisions control sheet, (see sample) or a separate page.

(d) Then, Sign the Revision and

(e) Forward it with a transmittal memo or letter to EAS Program at Cal OES. {The EAS SECC Executive Office}

(f) When received BACK with FCC approval, forward a copy to all stations, entities, and governments.

Minor Revisions A minor revision is a technical correction to the general introduction, abbreviation or a COO, such as typing, misspelling, a revised telephone number, or who can activate (A typical revision is a COO, such as COO-3.)

Minor revisions steps

(a) Revise the page with the change same as for a Major Revision.

(b) Enter the change on a Revision Control page, and SIGN AND DATE the Revisions Page

(c) Send a copy to all stations, entities, & governments, and EAS Program at Cal OES. {The EAS SECC Executive Office}

Sample Revision Page

Plan For (Name of LECC Area) Revision # 1:

11/22/12	XXXXX added as RMT originator
_X_	Page header changed by adding R-1
_X_	Footnote was changed to V1a.
12/2/98	Signed by *Robert A Mosconi, Chair*
12/3/98	Revision forwarded to the SECC EAS Plans Coordinator
1/10/99	SECC signature *SECC Authorized Signature*
1/15/99	FCC Signature*FCC Authorized Signature*
2/01/99	Completed Revision Returned to LECC Chair by SECC Plans Coordinator
2/15/99	Revision forwarded to Stations (X), Cable Entities (X) and Governments (X)

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